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Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, and all other pulmonary diseases. It is a powerful expectorant, and relieves the most distressing coughs. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

Chew Lange's Place—The great Tobacco Advertiser—Page 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1886.

The first week of the new session of Congress shows the Senate's record as a blank, as far as public business is concerned. But the much abused House of Representatives, which is too bulky to transact business, which is composed of a dozen heterogeneous elements, and which is under Democratic control, accomplished some useful work.

The Tariff question will not "down". It has made its appearance several times since the session began at unexpected times and places. Senator Morrill introduced it with the same speech he has made for about twenty successive years. Senator Beck, who is heartily in favor of a radical reduction of customs duties, answered the Senator from Vermont in a speech in which he quoted Secretary Manning, Senator Sherman, and the Bible in support of free trade, or "fair trade." He quoted what Senator Sherman had once said in advocacy of the utmost freedom of intercourse between nations.

The Ohio Senator next took the floor to answer the remarks of the able Kentuckian, but his speech was simply an arraignment of the Democratic party. Mr. Sherman is working with his usual adroitness and with more energy than any of the other Republican aspirants for nomination at the National convention in 1888. He has never forgiven Gen. Garfield for having gotten the nomination at Chicago, when he expected it himself.

While many Democrats seem to think that Mr. Sherman is a strong man with his party, the truth is that his Republican associates do not like him. He is not a man whom anybody could like without a great effort. As in the case of Senator Edmunds, any liking for him must be an acquired taste. Indeed there is such a complication of dislikes and hatreds, and old grudges among the Republican aspirants that not many men of real eminence in the party are solicited for the nomination in 1888. Said one of them a few days since "what would be the use of getting a nomination. The Democrats have come in to stay for a long time."

Returning to the Tariff, it seems now to be a foregone conclusion that the two opposing forces in Congress will cross swords on this issue during the winter. Both sides are in earnest. An Ohio Member remarked yesterday: "This thing has gone on long enough. The Tariff must be reduced. We have a hundred millions coming in which we do not know what to do with."

The Tariff reformers and their opponents have been consulting with each other, and it is thought another effort for Tariff reform will be made this week. Speculation upon the probable result of that effort would be mere wild conjecture. Whether Mr. Morrison's tax-reducing measure joined with Mr. Hewitt's, customs-administration measure will pass, or whether one will pass without the other, or whether some substitute for the one or for both will pass, or whether every Tariff proposition will be rejected, is impossible to say. At present the proposition to abolish the internal revenue taxes on whiskey and tobacco seems to be the most formidable rival of Mr. Morrison's proposition to reduce customs duties and to extend the list of articles that shall be entitled to free entry.

The Maine Representatives in Congress are all Republicans and so they do not indulge in any very fervent praise of the published correspondence between our Department of State and the British Foreign Office in regard to the fisheries question. The only fault they have to find with it, however, is that the storm from the State Department did not start sooner. They agree that both Secretary Bayard and our own Minister to London are on the right track now.

The course adopted by the Secretary of State in sending the fisheries correspondence instead of to the Senate, as is usual, was in reproof of Senatorial discourtesy to the State Department. Last summer, without gathering facts, the Senate committee on Foreign Relations assumed hostile attitude to Mr. Bayard, and proceeded to investigate the fisheries trouble on the assumption that he was not doing his duty in the matter. Now the correspondence proves that Mr. Bayard was closely attentive to it, and zealous in maintaining just claim of the United States. All of this the Senate Committee could have learned had it not been more anxious to find political capital than to be just and courteous to a Democratic Secretary of State.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at D. J. Humphrey's Drug Store.

The nearest approach to the North Pole, made by Lieut. Lockwood, on May 13, 1882, was 396 miles, or a distance no greater than that from Albany to Washington.

THE CHEAPEST FUEL YET DISCOVERED.

Columbiana County's Great Discovery.

Many of our readers have recently noticed an article in the press of the country giving particulars of a process in operation at Columbiana, O., for manufacturing gas from petroleum. In order to learn something as to the reliability of the reports sent out, the editor of this paper wrote to a newspaper friend (Mr. John Flaughner, of the Columbiana Register) and is in receipt of the following:

COLUMBIANA, O., Nov. 29, 1886.

To J. P. De Wolf, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th inst. at hand. In reply would say that Mr. J. J. Johnston of this place has perfected an apparatus for manufacturing gas from petroleum oil. I can not vouch for the accuracy of some of the statements you may have seen in print in reference to Mr. Johnston's discovery, but give you such facts as I am acquainted with, together with the claims of the patentee. Gas by Mr. Johnston's process is formed by passing air through crude petroleum contained in some half dozen cast iron cylinders. This is done by an air pump operated by steam. After passing through the cylinders, the air—now converted into gas—is conducted into a gasometer and is ready for use. The apparatus is simple, and quite inexpensive as compared with the cost of works for the manufacture of coal gas. In illuminating and heating power it has been pronounced by practical men, manufacturers and others, who have witnessed the tests, as superior to natural gas. The inventor claims that it is the cheapest fuel yet discovered and that it can be made at a cost of from one to two cents per 1,000 cubic feet. With his little experimental works in this place, (costing perhaps not over \$1,000) he claims he can manufacture 1,000 cubic feet of gas per minute, and that coal gas works of an equal capacity would cost \$1,000,000. His apparatus and all arrangements for making the gas, occupy but little room, and could be set up in the rear of any business block, doing away with the necessity of laying long and expensive mains, and avoiding, to a large extent, the loss and danger from leakage.

Mr. Emerson, saw manufacturer at Bear Falls, Pa., was here last week witnessing the tests of the heating capacity of the gas, and was so favorably impressed with it that he immediately secured the right to use it, and will immediately construct the apparatus for making it, discarding the natural gas he is now using. Mr. Diston, of Philadelphia, leading member of perhaps the largest saw manufacturing establishment in the United States, was also here last week investigating Mr. Johnston's process. He also secured the right to use it, and will introduce it into his extensive works as soon as the apparatus can be constructed, which he expects will be about Christmas of the present year. The actions of these two leading manufacturers may be regarded as important testimony as to the merits of Mr. Johnston's discovery. The above are some facts in regard to Mr. Johnston's "greased air," as the Pittsburgh papers facetiously call it, and I give them to you as an observer who has no interest in the matter financially.

Yours truly,
JOHN FLAUGHER.

ROBBED A TRAIN.

Daring Exploit of Three Bandits in Texas.

They Board a Train Filled With Passengers and After Loading Themself With Booty Make Good Their Escape—The Passengers Offer No Resistance.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—Particulars of the train robbery yesterday near Bellevue station, Tex., are that the three robbers who were unmasked and made no effort at concealment arrived at the water tank a few minutes before the train. When the train arrived one of the robbers with drawn pistol ordered engineer Ayers and his fireman and O. G. Miller, another engineer who was riding in the cab, to alight, which they did. He then marched them some thirty feet from the train and went through them taking all the valuables they had. While this was going on the other two men went through the train. It appears that one of the passengers in the rear car who was looking out of the window saw the operation with the trainmen. Devising the situation he went into the forward cars, notified the other passengers of what was going on and told them to secrete their money. This they did in various ways, giving most of it and their diamonds to several ladies aboard. Miss Kate Haas of Ft. Worth took charge of \$3,000 and other valuables. Mrs. Chambers of Potomac, N. Y., received \$5,000 and some diamonds and Mrs. Wittick of Carthage, Mo., took her husband's gold watch and several hundred dollars. Mrs. Wittick was greatly incensed at the proceedings and boldly stood up in the car and asked if forty men were going to tamely submit to two highwaymen. About \$12,000 in money and \$4,000 worth of diamonds and other valuables was left by the robbers in their haste to get through the train and because they did not search the ladies. They were evidently novices in the business and went away with the paltry sum of \$150, three gold watches, ten silver watches, five revolvers and one gold ring. The robbers left the train at the rear end of the sleeper, mounted horses standing near by and rode rapidly away. The train was then hurried on to Bellevue, where telegrams were sent to Superintendent Frost at Ft. Worth, who immediately replied offering \$250 reward for each robber, and in less than an hour five possees of officers and citizens were in pursuit under Sheriff McLain of Montague, Marshal Black of Bowie and others. Sheriff McLain says he knows the robbers and has no doubt of his ability to capture them. Superintendent Connors was on the train, having in charge two deserters with a guard of five negro soldiers of the 24th United States Infantry. Mr. Connors ordered the soldiers to draw their revolvers and fight the robbers, but several passengers opposed this so strongly and plead so earnestly in behalf of the women and children on board that the Superintendent reluctantly yielded, and when the robbers reached the soldiers and demanded their weapons they quietly gave them up.

Subscribe for the NORTHWEST \$1.50.

BIG VOTE IN BOSTON.

But the Democrats Sweep Away all Opposition—Mayor O'Brien Elected by 4,500 Plurality and the Democrats Have the Aldermen and Council—The Labor Vote Goes to Pieces.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—There is rejoicing in the Democratic camp of this city to-night. The Democrats have made a complete sweep and have re-elected Mayor O'Brien by a plurality of about 4,500 and a clear majority of 1,000. Last night his staunchest supporters put his plurality at not over 2,000, and they were not so sure that he would pull through. The Republican candidate, Banker Hart, got a big vote and ran way ahead of Clark in last year's election. But the break was in the ranks of the labor party. No one thought McNeill would receive less than 5,000 votes. The Democrats put his strength just about this figure, while the Republicans expected he would poll from 7,000 to 8,000 votes, and thought nine-tenths of them would be seceders from the regular Democracy. In spite of the red-hot fight the labor leaders and their forces went all to pieces to-day, and threw only 3,500 ballots for their candidate, George E. McNeill, while the Democratic vote of last year was slightly reduced. There was not the anticipated stampede from the regulars following. The unexpected strength of Mayor O'Brien has made the regulars jubilant, but they have other reasons to be happy. In the board of aldermen, too, they have made a gain of two members, and thus get a majority, while they hold their old control of the council. In other words, the city government will be Democratic next year from one end to the other. The city went for license by 3,400 which is a reduction from 9,000 last year.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—The city votes for license by 5,807 against 4,710 and elects Samuel Winslow (Rep.) for Mayor by a vote of 5,811 against 5,007 for John H. Thayer (Dem.). The Republican aldermanic ticket is elected and the Republicans also elect eight out of twelve members of the common council. Women worked at the polls all day for the no-license ticket.

"NEARLY CRAZED."

With pain in the side and cry of many a victim of rheumatism or neuralgia, and frequently other diseases, such as kidney and liver complaints, are directly traceable to rheumatism or neuralgia. These diseases, for some unexplained reason, are rapidly increasing, and in many instances are the direct cause of much sickness which so hides its real origin as to be mistaken for other diseases. In curing rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, and in many cases of kidney and liver troubles, Athlaphora has wrought wonders. Those who have used it are best qualified to speak of its merit.

Said Mrs. Smith, of Washington, C. H., Ohio, to the writer: "You can see I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia, which I have lost the use of my left eye. I was recommended to use Athlaphora, which I did. While it has not restored my eyesight it has rid me of the neuralgia. I have used only two bottles. It has done wonders for me, and I, as a long sufferer from neuralgia, would advise anyone suffering from the same to use Athlaphora."

Mrs. Ella Smith, 61 North Foster street, Springfield, Ohio, says: "I did have rheumatism and very badly, but not since I used Athlaphora. It was almost miraculous the way the medicine drove the disease from my system. I had only taken a few doses before it seemed to grasp and master the disease. It acted so quickly I was almost afraid to continue with the medicine. I did, however, by reducing the dose. Since that time I have been perfectly well and free from rheumatism. I only used a half bottle steadily until I considered myself cured; then I took a dose occasionally to make myself doubly sure that it would not return."

Every druggist should keep Athlaphora and Athlaphora Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlaphora Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlaphora and 50c for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, lippiness, blood, etc., Athlaphora is unequalled.

No Light in the Window.

As the train sped along in the night, with drowsy passengers outstretched upon the seats, the conductor was observed frequently peering out of the frosty window into the darkness. The night was black, and nothing could be seen but a sheet of snow over the shadowy landscape, and yet the conductor shied his eyes with his two hands and held his face—a weary looking face it was, too—close to the window-pane.

"Looking to see if your girl is awake yet?" inquired an inquisitive passenger, with a coarse laugh.

The conductor looked around and shuddered, as with a husky voice he replied simply, "yes."

And then the inquisitive passenger became garrulous and familiar. He sat down beside the conductor and poked him in the ribs as he lightly said: "Ah, Tom! Going to get married and quit the road. Going to marry a farmer's daughter. Worth much?"

"She's worth a million to me." Further remarks in a similar vein did the passenger make, but the conductor deigned no more replies. Suddenly the whistle of the locomotive gave a long, low moan, the conductor stuck his eyes still closer to the window, seemed to fasten his gaze upon some object in the darkness, and then fell back in his seat with a cry of despair upon his lips.

The passengers gathered round to inquire the nature of the trouble, when the brakeman assisted his chief to rise and led him into the baggage car. The conductor's face was a white as the snowbanks which fringed the iron roadway, and in his eye was a look of fearless grief.

"Poor Sam!" said the brakeman, upon his return; "it's a bad night for him. Four weeks his little girl had been ill. Night after night he was at her bed, but then she got better and he came back to his train. He arranged with his wife that if all was well with the light in the window of the sickroom. The boys all knew it, and every night we looked for the light almost as eagerly as Sam himself. He lives by the side of the track back here a few miles—and to-night there was no light in the widow for Sam."—Chicago Herald.

"We never see a tear in the eye," says a celebrated writer, "but we are reminded of a warm heart."

Why Not American Mail Steamers?

We are to have a compact, small, and, we hope, effective new navy; and that is a good thing. The sooner we get the new men-of-war built, armed and ready for a cruise the better.

But why stop there? Why should not Congress appropriate say twelve millions to build ten or a dozen steel mail and passenger steamers, of the class of the French Bourgois, or the German Werra, or the English Umbria? Only faster than these rather than slower—twenty-one knot ships they ought to be.

The vessels of such a fleet could carry the mails from Montauk Point to Milford Haven, and make much quicker time between America and Europe with mails and passengers than has ever been made yet.

They should be carefully built to meet all the requirements of the Navy Department as to efficiency as cruisers in case of war. They should therefore be staunch and strong as well as fast, and the construction of their hulls and engines would give a new start in the best way to shipbuilding in this country. We have no doubt the Secretary of the Navy thinks his hands full already with the new war ships authorized; but in our belief he would find it easier to build these and have them up to the highest mark if he had a dozen first class mail steamers to build also, because so large a mass of work would stimulate the energy and invention of our ship and engine builders.

Such ships as we speak of should be armored and manned by the United States navy, thus giving our naval officers employment in work where they would become familiar with sea service in modern vessels and where they would feel the competition of rival lines.

If the government furnished the ships, there is no doubt that a private company would be found to run them, giving proper and abundant security to the government for their preservation and a fair return for their use. Mr. Corbin proposed some time ago to run a line of large, fast and in every way first class steamers between Montauk Point and Milford Haven. If Congress will now authorize the building of such a steam fleet, no doubt Mr. Corbin and company would run them. Here is a chance for Congress to help our shipping interests, and that just when the British post office and the English companies are quarrelling.

Our government, in any arrangement it might make with a responsible company to run such a fleet of steamers, would of course reserve the right to take control of them and use them for naval purposes the moment we should be involved in war. The best naval authorities of Europe concur in saying that such ships would make ideal cruisers of the modern Alabama type, and everybody admits that such cruisers would be our main reliance for attack should we ever be so unfortunate as to be involved in a war.—N. Y. Herald.

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it.

(From the Holmes Co. Farmer.)

Curious Questions.

"Will the Holmes County Farmer please give the undersigned a list of the wedding anniversaries of his family?"

Get your life. The Farmer hasn't got entirely through the list yet, but they run as follows: Woolen wedding, five years; tin, ten years; crystal, fifteen years; china, twenty years; silver, twenty-five years; golden, fifty years; diamond seventy-five years.

"A bet that it is lawful to shoot gamblers on his own farm any time during the year. B bets that it is not. Which is correct?"

B is right. "A" might own half of Holmes county, yet he can only shoot gamblers during the time prescribed by law. In that respect the law regards no man for his worldly wealth or fame (unless he can buy the court.) When we speak of "game" that doesn't mean echre, checkers or pusses-wants-the-corner.

"To settle a dispute will you please publish the number of electoral votes received by Cleveland and Blaine at the last Presidential election? If Blaine had sent Republicans would have elected Blaine?"

Cleveland, 219; Blaine, 182. No.

"State if there is any law in existence that prevents a first cousin from marrying in the United States or in any other country?"

Such a law exists in almost every State in the Union, and the Farmer believes that the law in this respect and in Ohio should be enforced to its fullest extent.

"State whether we have had zero this winter or not; if so, please give the day and oblige."

"A SUBSCRIBER."

Yes, you goose; last Thursday morning, Dec. 1, was down to zero, and the supply in several coal houses in Millersburg was so low that a great number of pretty geraniums were frost-bitten.

"Which is the largest city in population, New York or Paris, France?"

New York claims a population of 1,600,000. The Farmer (in person) hasn't been across the big pond during the last century, but if all reports are true, in 1884 the little village of Paris had a population of 2,500,000. If our subscribers pay up and the water holds out, we will probably go over some time.

"Under whose Administration was Colonel Mosby sent to China as United States Minister, and what President recalled him?"

Guerrilla Mosby was appointed Consul to Hong Kong by U. S. Grant, and kept there under Republican Administrations until Grover Cleveland gave him the G. B. (that means grand bounce) two years ago. If G. Cleveland wants to borrow our square-toed boots to give a few more Republican office-holders the same reception, they (the boots) are at his service.

"When does the Ohio Legislature meet?"

"The Ohio Legislature will meet in adjourned session on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1887. Now don't forget it."

The appropriation by the Mississippi River Commission of \$275,000 to rebuild the levees of the Tensas basin will be a great blessing to the people of northeastern Louisiana. It will protect not far from 2,000,000 acres of land now reduced in value by overflows from an average of \$20 an acre to \$2. As the breaks are chiefly in Arkansas, while the land ruined lies mostly in Louisiana, the case seems a proper one for federal aid.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR COLD WEATHER—CONDUCTORS!

Houses Double Breasted and Double Setted Shirts and Drawers.



They protect the lungs and kidneys, and also the portion of the garments most liable to wear out first.

For Sale Only by HENRY MEYER,

EAGLE CLOTHING HOUSE.

TRY THEM.

Don't forget that we are still selling the celebrated

EIGHTHIE SHIRT. Adhere to the largest stock of Piece Goods and Ready-Made Clothing in the Market.

Rippling and Custom Work promptly attended to.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

MAT. REISER.

Has opened up a new Boot and Shoe Store in the Reiser block, corner of Perry and Main Streets, where he will keep constantly in stock.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c

Which will be offered to the public at low prices.

Custom Work and Repairing Done on Short Notice.

The public is invited to call in and examine his goods, which are all warranted as represented. A large stock of leather just received. Country merchants will do well to come in and see his stock.

M. REISER.

Holiday Goods.

USEFUL PRESENTS, SENSIBLE PRESENTS

Prices the lowest, Prices to suit all Purses

We have opened up an elegant assortment of Holiday Goods suitable for Christmas gifts. Presents for young people, presents for old people. A large variety of

BRASS NOVELTIES,

Something new and novel. Whisk Holders, Tamborens, Smoking Sets, Folding Escels, Knife and Tray, Brush and Tray, Placques, Banjo Whisks, Plates, Trays, Match Slippers, Spades, Tricoummer ornaments, Quarter Moons, Owls, Mexican Idols, Heads, etc., etc. Glass Sensation Slippers with a bottle of perfume, the greatest novelty of the season. Albums, Photo Frames, Note Paper and Envelopes in fancy boxes, Japanese Boxes, Toilet Sets, Bird Eggs, Pocket Books, and a general variety of Toys Vases, Cuff Buttons, Jewelry, etc., etc. A large line of

SILK MUFFLERS

And Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Ladies and Gents' Neckwear, Cashmere and Camel Hair Underwear, Napkins, Table Spreads, Toilet Quills, Towels, Lace Bed Sets, Lace Curtains, Chandeliers and Table Covers, Splashes, Ties, Linen Slippers and Umbrella Cases, Knit Goods, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Shawls, Shirts, Jackets, Jerseys, Slippers, Fine Shoes and Rubber Goods. Real bargains in all colored Silks, Velvets and Furs. Summer collection of Dress Goods, prices away down. Real Plush, Sateen, Short Jackets, Newmarkets, Mirrors and Children's Cloaks that must be sold at low prices will do it. Carpets, Crumple Goods, Rugs, Mats, Blankets, Fancy Fur and Wool Caps, Clothing, Boots and Shoes all included in the low scale of prices that will prevail during the Holiday season.

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